

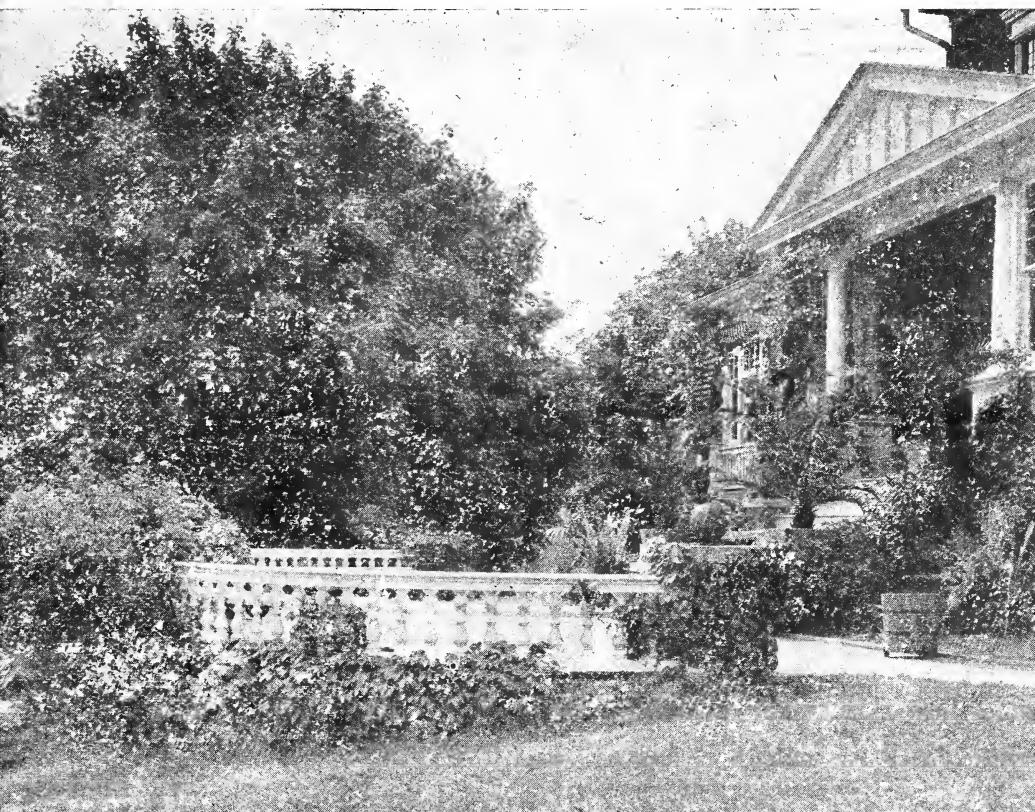
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Economic and Social History
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HARDY PLANTS



STABLER NURSERY

(FORMERLY FAIRFAX FARMS NURSERY)

SPECIMEN GROWERS

FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

TO NEW FRIENDS AND OLD:



For over sixty years I have been starting and growing and planting plants, and I am at it yet! Many a lesson have I learned in dealing with plants and customers. But if you should ask me what is the most important lesson of all, I should say that it is this, "*A grower can always afford to be truthful about his plants, and honest with his customers.*"

So do not wonder, as you read this booklet, when you find that we are paying the printer to inform you of the poor points (if any) of each variety. No plant should be expected to be good for everything. But if each plant we grow were not practically necessary for some purposes or situations, and if its good qualities did not outweigh its weaknesses, we wou'd not be growing it at all.

And if you have tried any of our plants, you will know that we have tried hard to treat them right during the period of their "bringing up," and that they come to you with a "character" that makes for success. If each plant were not developed to "specimen" grade, or if there were any reason known to us why it could not succeed under your conditions, we would not sell it to you at all.

Aug. Stabler.

TO FUTURE CUSTOMERS:

For twenty-two years I have been studying planting problems, both at home and abroad. Usually, it seems, when someone wishes "service" from this nursery, the job is likely to be referred to me.

But what I know of the art of landscape building is not yet enough so that I can safely tell any customer all that he should do. I must approach each new problem in a spirit of inquiry, knowing that the customer must furnish most of the creative ideas, and that we must be prepared to give those ideas expression and substance, using only plants that will be beautiful, durable, and adapted to the needs and desires of those who are to enjoy them.

The surroundings of a home are inevitably a reflection of the character, good taste, and ability of those dwelling therein.

Henry Stabler.



DECIDUOUS TREES

No house has the appearance of a real home unless it has shade about it and the impression of homeliness is greatly increased if the trees are so arranged as to make a frame for the house as seen by those passing on the public road. To secure these results tall deciduous trees supplemented by smaller ones are usually most desirable, as sunlight is needed in the home in winter as well as shade for it in summer.

BEECH, AMERICAN—(*Fagus grandifolia*)—Is a broadly oval-topped tree that grows 80 feet or more high, with light-gray, smooth bark that is a great temptation to a sharp-edged knife and that never entirely recovers from injuries inflicted upon it but always carries the scar of any injuries. The leaves are small and dark green. It is an especially handsome specimen tree and does well on dry soil as well as in other situations.

BIRCH, AMERICAN WHITE, GRAY BIRCH—(*Betula populifolia*)—A small short lived tree some times growing 20 feet tall. When a tree dies the stump usually sends up several sprouts that in turn form trees. These clumps of trees are characteristic and are more attractive than the single specimen. The mature bark is gray, almost white, and is very conspicuous among other plants. The foliage is rather small, thin, shaped much like the Carolina poplar, of a bright green. It is useful with other plants for its contrasting bark and attractive foliage.

DOGWOOD, FLOWERING—(*Cornus florida*)—A small tree attaining a height of ten to fifteen feet with the branches arranged in horizontal layers with reddish branchlets, dark-green leaves, small greenish-white flowers in May, in small clusters surrounded by four very showy white bracts that have the appearance of petals looking as if the flower were three or four inches across. The flowers are followed in the fall by showy scarlet fruits a half-inch long that hold most of the winter. A handsome tree for specimens or as an overshrub in borders or clumps.

DOGWOOD, RED FLOWERING—(*Cornus florida rubra*)—A horticultural variety of the above, in which the petal-like bracts are dark pink instead of white. In all other particulars it is like the type. A desirable and deservedly popular small tree.

ELM, AMERICAN—(*Ulmus americana*)—A vase-shaped tree 80 feet high and more with the trunk and lower limbs often well covered with foliage on short twigs. Leaves small, rather rough, coming early in the spring and dropping early in the fall after turning a dull yellow. Useful for lawns, street and roadside planting.

ELM, CHINESE OR SIBERIAN—(*Ulmus pumila*)—Resembles the American Elm except in the following particulars. The growth is more upright, due to the shortness of the side branches, the leaves are much smaller, and the bark on the trunk and numerous fine twigs is almost as light gray as that of the beech. A tree of rapid growth, apparently adapted to a great variety of conditions and purposes.

GUM, SWEET—(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)—An oval headed tree that grows to a height of 60 feet with dark, lustrous, star-shaped leaves that turn a most brilliant crimson in the fall, making it one of the most showy of our trees. Its winter appearance is made interesting by its corky bark and by its round seed pods that hold on well toward spring. It is desirable as a specimen tree and in groups of others. It is well adapted to light lands as well as heavier soils. It should be transplanted in early spring and be severely pruned at that time.

HORSECHESTNUT—(*Aesculus hippocastanum*)—An oval-headed tree that will at times reach a height of over 70 feet with large compound leaves that are somewhat subject to a blight in mid-summer that disfigures the tree for the balance of the season. Its most distinguishing character is the mass of large, upright trusses of white flowers that are born in abundance in late spring making a most wonderful display. It is useful as a lawn tree.

LINDEN, AMERICAN, BASSWOOD—(*Tilia americana*)—A large, oval-headed tree, rather pyramidal when young, attaining a height of 80 feet and more with large, almost round, leaves, dark-green above and almost white beneath, and small clusters of small very sweet-scented white flowers in late spring. It is useful as a specimen tree and for street and roadside planting.

MAPLE, SCHWEDLER'S—(*A. platanoides schwedleri*)—A variety of the tree that some times attains a height of 100 feet. Its leaves are rather large and dark-green, turning a pale yellow in late fall. In early spring the trees become a mass of yellow, due to the numerous yellowish-green though tiny flowers. It is most useful as a lawn tree, grown without a visible trunk, the lower limbs resting on the ground in the same manner in which the beech is most effectively grown. The denseness of its shade makes it almost impossible to grow grass beneath it when trimmed to a trunk. On account of its healthy, handsome foliage, as well as its ability to thrive under city conditions, it is frequently used as a street tree but needs frequent and severe thinning of the interior of the tree to be really satisfactory for this purpose.

MAPLE, NORWAY—(*Acer platanoides schwedleri*)—A variety of the above, with leaves that are crimson in spring, turning to bronzy green in summer. Otherwise it is like the type.

MAPLE, RED, SCARLET MAPLE, SWAMP MAPLE—(*Acer rubrum*)—An oval-headed tree that when crowded in forest conditions at times reaches a height of 120 feet. In early spring the small but abundant scarlet flowers are very showy, followed by the red of the unfolding leaves. Last year's twigs also being red adds to the coloring. The leaves are small for a maple, but bright-green, turning early to shades of yellow-orange and scarlet. It is a most desirable lawn or roadside tree.

MAPLE, SUGAR, ROCK MAPLE—(*Acer saccharum*)—An oval headed tree that ultimately may attain a height of 120 feet with gray bark and medium sized bright-green leaves that turn bright-yellow and scarlet in mid-autumn. It does especially well on gravelly soils, although succeeding on almost any soil. It is useful alike on the lawn and for roadside and street planting.

MAPLE, JAPAN BLOODLEAF—(*Acer palmatum*)—(See under Deciduous Shrubs.)

OAK, PIN—(*Quercus palustris*)—A large tree, oval when mature, conical when young, reaching a height of 80 feet under reasonable conditions. The foliage is medium size finely divided dark, glossy-green, turning brilliant scarlet in late fall and many of the leaves holding on the tree through the winter. It thrives on heavy cold clay lands as well as on warmer, drier soils. Its limbs have a tendency to droop with age so that it is necessary to be continually removing the lower ones. It is useful as a specimen as well as for street and roadside planting and in clumps or groves. Like all oaks, it should be severely pruned at transplanting.

OAK, RED—(*Quercus rubra*)—A broad, round-topped tree growing 80 feet and more high with large dark glossy green sharply lobed leaves that turn a bright crimson in late fall. Like most of the oaks, it is late coming into leaf in the spring. It stands at the head of the list of trees for street and roadside planting and is only excelled by the white oak for lawn planting. It is a rapid growing tree under reasonably good conditions and thrives in the neighborhood of salt water spray.

OAK, SCARLET—(*Quercus coccinea*)—In the shape and size of the glossy, finely cut leaves, the Scarlet Oak resembles the Pine Oak; in its open uprightness of growth, the Red Oak. The most interesting feature of this tree is the scarlet glory of its foliage in autumn. Well adapted to a variety of soils, and occurs more frequently than any other species where the soil is dry, gravelly, and deficient in humus.

OAK, WILLOW—(*Quercus phellos*)—Another good native oak for Washington, forming a round head, 60 or more feet tall, the branches being more finely divided than many of the oaks which, with its more symmetrical form, gives it a closer, smoother appearance than most of the oaks. The leaves are small being like narrow willow leaves in outline. It is a handsome lawn, avenue and street tree.

OAK, WHITE—(*Quercus alba*)—Undoubtedly the finest American shade tree of largest size with a broad, round head, attaining a height of 100 feet and an even greater spread. Although it is slower growing than many other trees, it is of sufficiently rapid growth to be more often planted on home grounds than it is. Its handsome medium size gray-green foliage and sturdy habit of growth make it a worthy object of attention wherever it is. In Washington it is doing well as street tree. It should be severely pruned when transplanted.

PLANETREE, AMERICAN, Sycamore, BUTTONWOOD, BUTTONBALL—(*Platanus occidentalis*)—An open round-headed tree attaining a height of 100 feet and often much more. Its leaves are large and yellowish-green, the bark is light-brown and sheds in large flakes leaving the almost white under bark exposed which is especially striking in winter. Its young foliage is often hurt in early spring by a blight that sometimes destroys the first crop of leaves. It is useful as a specimen where there is plenty of room and also for street and roadside planting. It will stand severe pruning. A moist soil is best, although it thrives in a great variety of situations.

PLANE, LONDON—(*Platanus acerifolia*)—This is often called Oriental plane. It makes a large, round-topped tree not quite as large and open as the sycamore, less rugged in appearance though more symmetrical. It is not attacked by the fungus that destroys the early leaves of the sycamore. It is useful as a lawn tree or for street or roadside planting.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY—(*Populus nigra italicica*)—A narrowly columnar tree reaching a height of 60 feet with bright, shiny, green leaves that flutter freely in the wind. It is useful for giving emphasis to a flat or monotonous landscape, for making screens and for planting on very narrow roads or streets. It is rather short lived, though rapid growing.



Black Walnut

WALNUT, STABLER BLACK—(*Juglans nigra* variety)—A grafted variety, of vigorous growth, attaining a height of sixty, and a spread of eighty feet. The foliage is light-green, thicker than that of most walnut trees, coming late in spring but holding until frost. The long, slender leaf stems allow each leaf to droop, and to wave, plumelike, in the air. Nuts are borne at an early age, and are thin shelled, it being possible to crack out many of the kernels in halves. Requires rich soil and a sunny situation, as in a garden or on a roadside.

One peculiarity of the Black Walnut is that its roots do not prevent the growth near it of lawn grass, hedges, garden or field crops. This is true of very few other trees.

WILLOW, SOLOMON'S—(*Salix salamoni*)—A half-weeping horticultural variety of willow that is recommended for temporary planting where a shade tree is needed within five years. The willows as a class are short-lived as compared with the elms, oaks, etc., and this should be borne in mind when planting them. Many trees of this variety with us have grown over ten feet in one year, and in good soil they will attain a height of twenty-five feet in four years. In appearance they are among the best while young, shooting their plumy branches upward and outward, drooping sprays of silvery green leaves from their tips. The foliage comes very early in spring, and hangs on until late fall.

CONE BEARING EVERGREENS

A house without a good lawn, shade trees and plantings about the foundations does not have the attractiveness that suggests "Home" and happiness. In order to most fully give this impression throughout the year evergreens are desirable for at least part of the plants to produce these effects. In order to help in making intelligent selections these descriptions are offered. For convenience of reference these are arranged according to the usual height in this section of the country.

Evergreens can be moved with least risk in April and May and in August and September. They may be moved at any time of the year if sufficient pains are taken to afford the necessary conditions but this is especially difficult from October to March.

ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN—(*Thuja occidentalis*)—The arborvitae will eventually attain a height of 50 feet, but because of its slow growth above 20 feet it is more often used where plants of less than 30 feet are desired. It is columnar in outline and has yellow-green foliage, with flat frond-like branchlets, having distinct lower and upper sides.

It is useful as hedges, specimens, and in evergreen clumps both because of its form and its light color, and for columnar effects in foundation planting, especially with rather large buildings.



Left to Right: Pyramidal Arborvitae; Swiss Stone Pine; Hemlock; Koster's Blue Spruce; Mugho Pine; Threadbranched Cypress.

ARBORVITAE, PYRAMIDAL—(*Thuja occidentalis* var. *pyramidalis*)—This grows from 20 to 30 feet high in a narrow or columnar form with flattened frond-like branches and green leaves.

It is useful where an upright evergreen is needed, either as a specimen or in groups of other plants.

ARBORVITAE, GLOBE—(*Thuja occidentalis globosa*)—The globe arborvitae grows four or five feet high, almost a globe with foliage like the common arborvitae of flattened frond-like branchlets and yellowish green leaves.

It is useful as a specimen and in foundation plantings.

ARBORVITAE, TOM THUMB—(*Thuja occidentalis* var.)—A juvenile form that bears a foliage like moss, and like the mosses, will not succeed in too dry an atmosphere or soil. Grows to a height of not more than four feet, in a fluffy, mounded mass. Turns purplish in winter.

ARBORVITAE, CHINESE BIOTA—(*Thuja orientalis*)—This often attains a height of 25 feet, but is more commonly seen in sizes under fifteen feet. It is upright with the frond-like branchlets arranged vertically, both sides alike, there being no upper and lower surface to the bright green stems and leaves.

Useful as specimens and as foundation and other group plantings.

ARBORVITAE, COMPACT ORIENTAL—(*Thuja orientalis* var. *compacta*)—Grows to a height of five feet with a close oval form and the characteristic vertically arranged frond-like branchlets of the biota but with deep green foliage.

Useful as specimens and in the foreground of group plantings.

CYPRESS, BLUE JAPANESE, SILVER RETINOSPORA, RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera* var. *squarrosa*)—This grows to a height of 10 to 20 feet and as much broad with soft, feathery, light blue-green or steel-gray foliage.

It is useful in base plantings and other groups and as specimens.

CYPRESS, PLUME-LIKE, GREEN JAPANESE CYPRESS, RETINOSPORA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera* *plumosa*)—This desirable evergreen will attain a height of 20 feet but may be kept much smaller. It assumes a dome shape, with slender graceful branches and light green foliage.

It is useful for foundation and group plantings and as specimens.

CYPRESS, GOLDEN PLUME—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera* *plumosa aurea*) is a yellow foliaged cone-bearing evergreen that will attain large size with age but that is useful where a shrub up to 15 feet in height is desired. It responds well to pruning and is a useful plant when young to relieve the sombreness of evergreen base plantings or other evergreen groups. Like blue and other yellow foliaged plants it should only be used with a background of green.

CYPRESS, SAWARA, RETINOSPORA PISIFERA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera*)—Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet with an equal spread having slender, graceful branches and light green foliage.

It is useful for specimens, foundation plantings and groups.

CYPRESS, SAWARA GOLDEN—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera* *aurea*)—Like the type, but with slender, half drooping twigs that are lacking in green color at the tips. Should be used only where it can be "framed" with evergreens of a good green color.

CYPRESS, THREAD-BRANCHED JAPANESE, THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera* var. *filifera*)—Usually attains a height of from 10 to 20 feet with a spread equal to its height, and light, feathery foliage of a good dark green.

It is a most desirable evergreen for foundation groups or as a single specimen.

ARBORVITAE, COMPACT—(*Thuja occidentalis conica densa*)—Resembles the type, but is much lower in growth, and wider and more dense at the base. May be used in intermediate positions in groups.

FIR, FRASER'S, OR SOUTHERN BALSAM—(*Abies fraseri*)—A beautiful native of the southern Appalachian Mountains. A compact pyramidal grower, having dark green leaves, silvery white beneath. The foliage is very fragrant. Under cultivation it is not a large growing tree, reaching not over 20 to 25 feet. Highly recommended for use as a medium-sized specimen, or as a permanent Christmas Tree.



A Hedge of Hemlock.

HEMLOCK—(*Tsuga canadensis*)—The hemlock is a handsome native tree that in the wild attains a height of 70 feet and makes a handsome spreading ornamental with its graceful branches resting on the ground if given good conditions. It likes a moist soil and is essentially a northern tree, but does well in Washington if the ground is not too dry. The foliage is small and dark green.

It is useful as specimens, in masses, for hedges, and while young is effective in foundation plantings, but if so used must soon be repressed by judicious pruning for a few years and then be removed before the other plants are injured by its crowding.

JUNIPER, CANADIAN—(*Juniperus communis var. depressa*)—A native of New England that makes a spreading mass on the ground often attaining a height of four feet by the tips of the branches turning upward in tower-like points. Foliage bluish-green. Useful in foregrounds and for rock gardens.

RED CEDAR—(*Juniperus virginiana*)—It has been known to attain a height of 100 feet but in landscape planting from 30 to 60 feet should be regarded as its range of usefulness. It is usually narrowly oval with a short trunk, and has bluish-green foliage, often becoming a dull bronze green toward spring. It is useful in clumps, as hedges, and for individual specimens, especially where formal effects are desired. Its planting is prohibited in Virginia in the neighborhood of apple orchards.

JUNIPER, PFITZER'S—(*Juniperus chinensis* var. *pfitzeriana*)—A vase-shaped evergreen attaining a height of ten feet with as much spread. The foliage is bluish green and withstands the smoke of cities better than most evergreens.

It is useful in groups about foundations and where low plants are to be used in front of it.

JUNIPER, SAVIN—(*Juniperus sabina*)—Is irregular in outline usually not exceeding five feet in height, with dark green foliage. It is best used at the front of evergreen groups.

JUNIPER, UPRIGHT—(*Juniperus communis* var. *suecica*)—Some times attains a height of 40 feet but is more likely to be 20 feet. It is columnar in outline and is useful in foundation and mass plantings.

PINE, AUSTRIAN—(*Pinus nigra austriaca*)—Attains a height of over 80 feet with a broad massive top on a stout trunk. It is pyramidal when young, with short, stiff, dark-green needles.

It is adapted to use on the sea coast, inland and even in cities, either as a specimen or in masses with other evergreens.

PINE, MUGHO, SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE—(*Pinus montana* var. *mughus*)—This dwarf pine does not grow over six feet high and often only four feet, with a spread of even much more than this, having foliage clear to the ground. Its needles are short, of a dark shiny green, and grow close together on the branches.

It is useful for low specimens as it is usually symmetrical in growth and is also desirable in borders of plantations of taller trees as well as for foundation planting.

PINE, SCOTCH—(*Pinus sylvestris*)—A rugged, hardy, adaptable tree that is native over all of temperate Europe. It is planted for such purposes as wind-breaks and evergreen screens, and even as specimens. The tree succeeds in a variety of soils, even some that would be too poor for other evergreens, and makes a rapid growth. The color is a light green, which it holds throughout the winter.

PINE, WHITE—(*Pinus strobus*)—The white pine is one of the handsomest of our native evergreens growing to a height of 100 feet or more under most favorable circumstances. Its horizontal branches in regular whorls make a regular round-topped tree. It loses its lower branches as it approaches maturity, thus exposing the trunk. The wood is brittle so that it is apt to be injured by ice storms which often break most of the branches from the east side of the tree. The needles are blue-green and long.

It is useful as a single specimen or in combination for mass plantings. Where foliage from the ground up is desired permanently, it is best to use other evergreens in combination with it.

SPRUCE, COLORADO—(*Picea pungens*)—This tree is quite variable in color, and two of its varieties are mentioned below. The type is likely to be dark green, with the short, stiff, pointed needles more or less covered with a white "bloom" that gives a gray-green effect. The branches are so numerous and the twigs so thick as to hide the trunk. While mature trees in the wild are sometimes 80 feet, in landscape practice it is often used in massing and base planting, particularly in dry or shady places.

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE—(*Picea pungens glauca*)—The Colorado blue spruce is an unusually blue form of the Colorado spruce. It attains a height of 80 feet and more, the symmetrical young trees with the lower limbs resting on the ground being a feature in landscape planting, while older trees are inclined to become irregular.

It is used as a specimen on lawns, even small ones, and on the borders of mass plantings. It should not be used without other evergreens as a background, but is useful in strictly formal designs.

SPRUCE, KOSTER'S BLUE—(*Picea pungens var.*)—A variety of the Colorado Spruce, of unusually brilliant and dependable blue color, propagated by grafting. In the larger sizes these trees are quite expensive.

SPRUCE, DOUGLASS—(*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*)—In its native habitat this often grows more than 100 feet high but is good for ornamental planting where a tree 60 feet high is needed. It is conical and symmetrical with regularly whorled branches remaining on in maturity. Under congenial conditions, as in a light soil, it is a rapid grower, often too rapid. Useful as a specimen and for screening, but as the soft, dark-green to bluish foliage is often hurt in exposed situations by high winds, it is not well adapted to wind breaks.

SPRUCE, NORWAY—(*Picea abies*) is a hardy, easily-grown cone-bearing tree that ultimately attains a height of 80 feet, but is most useful for temporary plantings of the young trees, or in the larger sizes, for windbreaks. Older trees often lose their lower branches, which makes them look ragged. The younger trees, either cut or tubbed, are excellent for use as Christmas Trees.

SPRUCE, WHITE—(*Picea canadensis*)—Forms a rather symmetrical conical tree 60 feet high and more, with ascending branches, drooping branchlets and bluish-green needles. It is especially dense when young, but retains its lower branches to maturity. Though native in the northern part of the country, because of its ability to withstand heat and drouth reasonably well, it can be used to advantage in Washington.

It is useful in screen planting and for individual specimens.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Among all the plants that can be used for giving a house a homelike atmosphere none are so generally useful as the broadleaf evergreens. Holding their foliage during the winter they have the same advantages as the cone-bearing evergreens and in addition many of them bear showy flowers or bright colored berries. In addition the character of the foliage permits them to be readily used in combination with deciduous shrubs.

The latitude of Washington is particularly adapted to broadleaf evergreens.

Some of the broadleaf evergreens succeed only in an acid soil which in most cases must be especially prepared by incorporating a large quantity of leaf mould with the soil. This leaf mould should be made largely from decaying oak leaves or pine needles. An ordinary soil may be made acid by the application of aluminum sulphate at the rate of a half pound per square yard but this should be regarded as a supplement to the leaf mould. In addition these acid-loving plants should be mulched each fall with a heavy covering of oak leaves or of pine needles and the mulch should be permitted to remain permanently on the surface, at no time being worked into the soil.

GLOSSY ABELIA—(*Abelia grandiflora*)—Is classed as a broadleaf evergreen but in Washington holds its glossy leaves barely half the winter. It attains a height of 6 feet with gracefully arching branches. Its fragrant pale blush arbutus-like blossoms are borne in abundance from the first of July until frost. A most useful shrub for foundation planting and on the borders of shrubbery as its branches bend to the ground. The ends of the shoots often kill back slightly.

ANDROMEDA—(*Leucothoe catesbaei*)—Grows to a height of four feet, and bears gracefully drooping clusters of bell-shaped flowers that in shape, color, and perfume suggest those of the Lily-of-the-Valley. The foliage is glossy, somewhat like that of the Mountain Laurel, but more graceful. The buds, stems, and some of the leaves, turn red in winter, which helps to liven any group of which the Leucothoe is a part.

TREE BOX—(*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*) is a handsome broadleaf evergreen with thick dark leaves that are much larger than the dwarfbox being $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long and more. It is of rather upright growth and eventually will form a large oval bush 20 feet high. It blends well with other types of plants and is useful in mixed plantings and especially as a specimen where a large evergreen shrub is needed. It responds well to pruning, being easily shaped to any reasonable form. It is one of our most desirable shrubs.

DWARF BOX—(*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*) is a handsome broadleaf evergreen with small thick foliage. It is the plant that is popularly associated with the hedges in old fashioned gardens. It makes a beautiful small shrub of symmetrical outline with foliage that blends well with almost all other kinds of plants. With great age it will attain a height of 7 feet but ordinarily should not be counted on for a greater height than 3 or 4 feet. It is especially desirable as a formal specimen but is also useful on the edge of evergreen or deciduous clumps.



A Mature Holly on the National Museum Grounds

HOLLY—(*Ilex opaca*)—The stiff prickly evergreen leaves and bright red berries of Holly have caused it to be recognized as the emblem of Christmas. It is also true that as a lawn specimen, few trees are handsomer or more satisfactory. It sometimes attains a height of 50 feet, but should usually be planted where a tree of 30 feet or less is desired.

Unlike most broadleaf evergreens, Holly succeeds best in a rich garden loam, such as would grow flowers or vegetables. So planted, and particularly if heavily mulched with leaves or lawn clippings, it will make a faster growth than most people would expect. In addition to some lawn specimens, why not plant some on the back lot or as a hedge, so that they can have the tops cut once every two years for Christmas uses?

Ungrafted Hollies vary greatly in berry-bearing habits and in beauty of foliage—in fact, our tests have shown that less than one seedling tree in each hundred will be of superior ornamental value and hardiness. We recommend that our customers confine their purchases to grafted trees propagated from bearing trees of outstanding merit, unless it is desired to plant near a road or street where thieves might break and steal.

HOLLY, COLLIER.—The Collier Holly is a large tree growing in an exposed windy place near our nursery. It has not missed bearing a crop of berries in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, even in years when all other trees failed. The leaves are of a good green color that does not turn brown in winter. Young grafted plants usually commence bearing heavy crops of berries in the nursery when two or three years old.

HOLLY, WOOSTER.—This variety is remarkable for the beauty of its dark green, shapely leaves, which have not spotted or turned brown even when exposed to the full morning sun at a temperature of 5 degrees below zero. The parent tree is a prolific bearer of large crimson berries.

MAGNOLIA, SOUTHERN—(*Magnolia grandiflora*)—In this climate should be planted where the wind and sun are somewhat broken off by other trees or by buildings. It grows forty feet high or more, and bears large shining evergreen leaves and fragrant saucer-shaped blossoms that may be as much as six inches across. It does well under city conditions, and probably prefers a sandy soil containing a good supply of plant food. It can be used as a specimen tree or better, in a group with other trees as a shade tree.

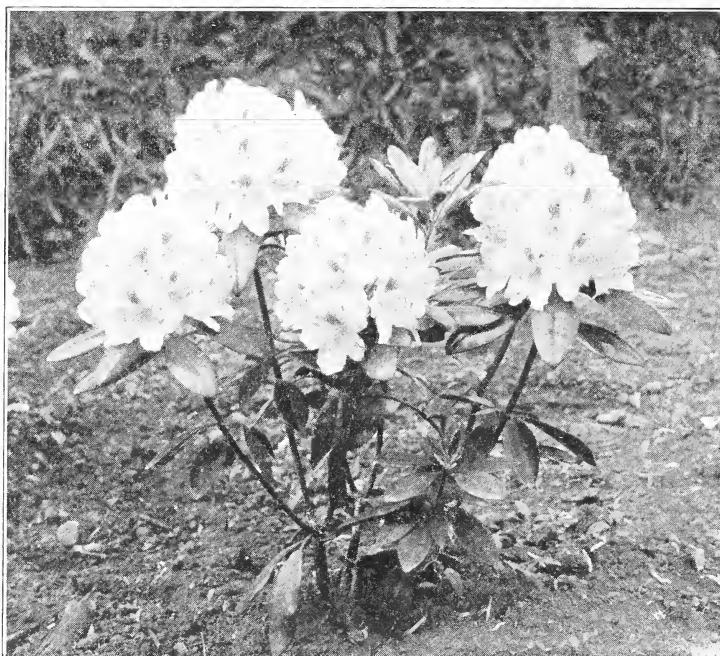
PRIVET, WAXLEAF—(*Ligustrum lucidum*) called in "Standardized Plant Names" Glossy Privet, is an evergreen with large glossy leaves. It attains a height of 15 feet forming an oval top with graceful branches. It bears white flowers in June followed by large blue-black berries that hold well into the winter. It is useful in shrubbery groups as a specimen and for hedges.

PLANTS REQUIRING ACID SOIL

MOUNTAIN LAUREL—(*Kalmia latifolia*) is one of our handsomest broad-leaved evergreens that can be used where a shrub 4 or 5 feet high is desired. It bears beautiful pink fluted cups in large clusters and has large dark green leaves. It flowers best in sunshine but the foliage is most attractive when grown in shade.

ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON—(*Rhododendron maximum*) is a broadleaf evergreen that in the wild sometimes attains a height of 30 feet, but for ordinary purposes should be considered as a shrub of 10 feet or less as it is of slow growth.

Its leaves are large, thick, of a dark, glossy green. In late June or early July large clusters of white or blush flowers are borne in profusion every other year.



Rhododendron maximum

The planting should have an annual mulch of oak leaves or pine needles, that should be permitted to remain permanently on the soil.

The foliage is helped by some shade especially winter shade as under the branches of deciduous trees, but the most flowers are obtained in strong light. They are adapted to mass planting, especially if used under trees or against the north side of buildings.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

To have an attractive home is the hope and aim of every normal person. Next to the appearance of being in good repair nothing adds to the charm of home surroundings like beautiful trees and shrubs. Bright flowers in season and good foliage throughout the summer are important points in giving the desired results. To have the best appearance the plants must be of the size best suited to the location where it is proposed to put them, for no planting is really satisfactory un'ess it serves a definite purpose on the grounds. This purpose may be to soften the angle at the corner of the house and give the house the appearance of belonging where it is placed, or it may be to mark the entrance to the lawn or to hide an ugly outlook. The plant, in addition to its other qualities, should be selected to fill the need. The following list of shrubs includes those suitable for all uses, whether the grounds be small or large.

ACACIA, ROSE—(*Robinia hispida*) is a hardy shrub attaining a height of 4 feet with locust-like leaves and showy pink flowers, pea-shaped and in clusters. It blooms in May. The stems are thickly set with coarse reddish hairs that give a characteristic color to the branches. It is useful for bordering shrubbery masses or where a low spreading shrub is needed.

ALMOND, FLOWERING—(*Prunus glandulosa* fl. pl.)—Also called double pink flowering almond is a deciduous shrub that attains a height of 5 or 6 feet with qualities of small double beautiful pink flowers about May 1 the whole bush being covered with them. The foliage is peach-like and not sufficient to make a very attractive plant during the rest of the season. If it can be mixed with other good foliaged plants its a splendid showing at its season of flowering, will often compensate for its other deficiency.

BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S—(*Berberis thunbergii*)—Grows four to five feet tall, some times taller, with an equal spread of the graceful arching branches covered with small, dark leaves, dark-green when mature, often bronze when very young and pea green later, the young growths contrasting beautifully with the darker green of the more mature foliage. The flowers are very small, yellow, but are borne in abundance and are followed by brilliant scarlet berries, many of which hold all winter and form a beautiful contrast to the rich brown stems. It is sufficiently thorny to command respect without being dangerously obtrusive. It is useful in shrubbery or as specimens or hedges.

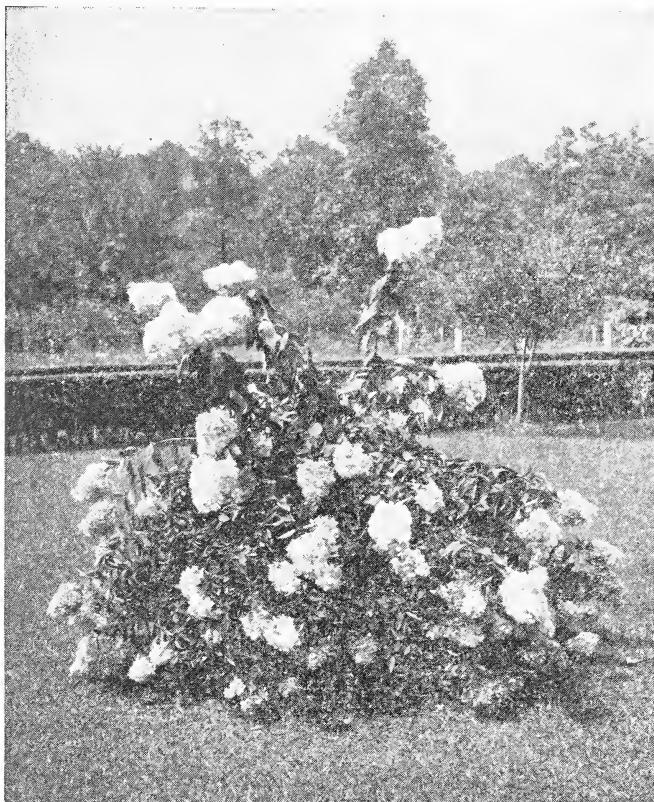
CRAPE MYRTLE—(*Lagerstroemia indica*)—Is a handsome shrub or small tree that is to southern gardens what lilacs and philadelphus are to northern gardens. It some times attains a height of thirty-five feet, but in Washington a height of ten or twelve feet would be about as great as might be expected with the occasional killing back that is likely to occur. Its habit is ascending so that it attains a spread of two-thirds its height. The bark is rich yellowish brown, the leaves a bright lively green, the young ones having something of a bronzy tinge. It begins flowering in mid-summer and continues until the approach of cold weather. The hardiest variety appears to be a purple, although white, pink and red varieties are also being grown about Washington. The roots will usually survive, although the tops are killed to the ground.

SWEET PEPPERMINT—(*Clethra alnifolia*)—Usually grows in rather upright bushes six feet high, although it will grow to a height of ten feet. It has medium size dark-green leaves and bears small white flowers in elongated clusters in mid-summer. It may be used as a specimen but is especially useful in shrubbery groups for its summer flowers.

DOGWOOD, TARTARIAN, OR SIBERIAN RED OSIER—(*Cornus alba*)—Usually grows six to eight feet tall, although it some times gets larger with a spread of six feet or more. It has good sized dark-green leaves and small white flowers in June in flat-topped clusters two inches across, followed by white or almost white berries in late summer, but its most distinguishing character is the bright blood-red branches that are especially brilliant toward spring when high color is most appreciated. It is useful wherever winter brightness is desired and its effectiveness is heightened by a dark background as evergreens, dark foundations or masses of dark twigged shrubs.

GOLDEN BELL, FORTUNE'S—(*Forsythia suspensa fortunei*)—This is an upright form of the drooping golden bell that grows somewhat taller and possibly has somewhat larger yellow flowers that come in very early spring, often too early to escape freezing. Useful in shrubbery masses where an upright shrub with golden brown bark is wanted instead of green or drooping stems.

FRINGE TREE—(*Chionanthus virginica*)—Attains a height of thirty feet when crowded with other plants in a swamp, but under cultivation is most useful for heights of twelve or fifteen feet. If grown as a specimen in the open it sometimes makes a bush as broad as high. The leaves are large, light-green and the flowers in drooping white fringe-like clusters about the first of June. It is useful either as a specimen or in the middle of shrubbery clumps.



Hardy garden hydrangea.

HYDRANGEA, SNOWHILL—(*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*) is a double form of our common native hydrangea that attains a height of 5 feet and bears large globular panicles of ray flowers in profusion in mid-summer. The foliage is rather large, roundish and a good green while the stems are a bright brown. It is useful in shrubbery borders and as a specimen although the branches do not always droop enough to satisfactorily cover the stems when used as a specimen.

HYDRANGEA, HARDY GARDEN—(*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)

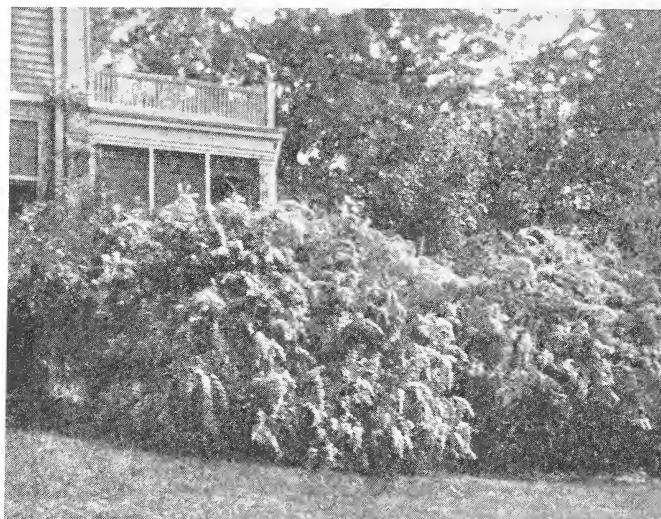
—The popular late summer flowering shrub that makes a show when most shrubs are through. This is usually seen at heights under fifteen feet, although it may grow much taller. It can easily be kept as low as five feet by annual pruning. Its tendency is to grow to a single stem with a broad top, or if crowded to grow upright with large, bright green foliage. The flowers are born in large conical panicles in August, holding on until frost or after. When first open the flowers are white but later those near the base of the cone-shaped cluster turn pink. The size of the panicles depends on the fertility of the soil and the severity of the pruning. As they are born on the ends of the branches springing from wood of the previous season the number of possible flower clusters can be reduced by severe pruning. The more severe the pruning the fewer the branches, hence the fewer the possible number of panicles and the larger each may be. On an unpruned plant the panicles may be as short as three or four inches, while on a very severely pruned one they may be as long as twelve inches. The decorative effect of occasionally- and little-pruned bushes may be fully as great as of severely-pruned ones.

QUINCE, JAPAN—(*Chaenomeles japonica*)—In the north often called Japonica, grows to a height of six feet and old clumps even to eight under favorable conditions, the bushes if given room becoming almost as broad as high. The foliage is small but a dark shiny green, while the flowers come early before the leaves are well started. In the most common and most showy form they are scarlet and make the bush appear a mass of flame while others forms are various shades of red, pink, to almost pure white. It is useful in masses of shrubs as individuals in front of other plants.

SPIREA, DWARF PINK, ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA—(*Spiraea dumalis Anthony Waterer*)—This grows to a height of 18 inches or a little more, in broad clumps. The foliage is dark green, slightly shiny, an occasional leaf having a clear yellow splotch. The flowers are very small in showy, pink, flat-topped clusters two or three inches across in early summer after the spring flowers are gone with occasional blooms later. Stems a rich brown. Suitable for use alone or in front of taller plants.

SPIREA, THUNBERG'S, EARLY FLOWERING SPIREA—(*Spiraea thunbergii*)—This is one of the earliest of our spring shrubs to flower, sometimes opening its tiny star-like flowers in February before our winter is over. It makes a compact bush five feet high with slender arching branches and narrow, light-green foliage that gives it an airy appearance which contrasts nicely with the broader, heavier, darker leaves of most of our commoner shrubs. The small white flowers massed along the arching branches almost before the leaves, are most pleasing. The stems are brown. The branches often kill back slightly on the tips. It is useful as a specimen or in shrubbery masses. In the latter it can even be used as a facing shrub as its drooping habit hides the stems well.

SPIREA, VAN HOUTTE'S, VAN HOUTTE'S BRIDAL WREATH—(*Spiraea van houttei*)—This grows to a height of five or even six feet with gracefully arching branches. When covered with its round clusters of small pure white flowers it is a wonderful sight in May. The flower clusters are an inch or more across and in a well grown plant overlap one another the full length of the branches. The individual flowers are only a third of an inch in diameter. The leaves are a good healthy green while their shape suggests the maiden-hair fern. The stems are brown. Excellent as a specimen, on the border of plantations or with lower plants in front.



Van Houtte's Spiraea.

WEIGELIA, PINK—(*Diervilla florida*)—Grows six feet high with large somewhat dull foliage but an abundance of pink and white funnel-shaped flowers an inch or more long in clusters of two or three making a very showy bush in May that is especially useful in shrubbery groupings.

WEIGELIA, EVA RATHKE—(*Diervilla rosea var.*) is a bright red flowered form of the common weigelia that is more dwarf in growth than the type, attaining a height of 3 or 4 feet. The leaves are rather large and of a dull green and the growth is somewhat open. It is useful in shrubbery masses.

WILLOW, PUSSY—(*Salix caprea*)—Is an upright growing small tree that sometimes attains a height of eighteen feet or more with deep brownish-red young shoots and leaves much broader and darker than most willows. The catkins in March are unusually large and showy. The whole tree is most ornamental at all seasons of the year and is worthy of being planted on any moderately good soil.

ROSES

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH ROSES

The essentials of success with Roses are simple, and easily understood.

A soil for Roses should be well-drained but moist and fibrous, and not less than eighteen inches deep. In some cases, the soil in the place where a rose bed is desired is not suitable, and a soil replacement is necessary. If so, a good mixture for filling the beds is best made by composting, say, two parts of sod from an old pasture with one part of cow manure, and after the pile has rotted for a year or more, combining it with an equal amount of garden loam. Fresh manure in contact with the roots of Roses might do direct harm, and in any case increases the chances of annoyance from grubs, moles, and the like.

The bed should be located in a place out of the reach of the roots of trees and shrubs, and where the sun will shine upon it for half or more of each day.

The qualities that make for success must be in the plants that one plants. It is the constant endeavor of this nursery to avoid selling our customers any other kind of plants. This has led us into careful selection of varieties, the breeding of special stocks for budding, and other operations that give our plants the necessary reserve powers and vigor.

Fall planting is much better than spring planting, as Roses will often make new roots before spring comes. Fall planted Roses are more likely to live than spring planted ones, and will come into bloom sooner. If planted in fall, a liberal mound of earth should be heaped around the plant as a protection against winterkilling. Established plants should also be so protected each fall. If the tops are killed back, this will allow enough of the protected stem and branches to remain under the mound so that one can then cut it back to live wood in spring. Whether it is killed back or not, an Everblooming Rose should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground each spring. In very severe climates, the bed might be given additional protection by a heavy covering of straw, fallen leaves, or evergreen boughs. Care should be taken that this protection is well pinned down, so that it will not blow away.

EVERBLOOMING BUSH ROSES.

The Roses in the following list are well adapted for supplying cut flowers for the house and for decorating the flower garden; they are not recommended for use as part of the shrubbery about the foundation of the house or the borders of the lawn. They will produce bloom constantly as long as conditions are suitable for their best development.

CHAS. K. DOUGLAS—(Hybrid Tea)—A very vigorous plant, producing throughout the season large, semi-double blossoms of flaming scarlet. A splendid bedding Rose, and also a good producer of cut flowers.

COLUMBIA—(Hybrid Tea)—Fragrant. Rose-pink, slowly opening flowers with petals tinged yellow at base. Buds pointed, flower flat. Often the flowers sunburn if it is planted in a dry soil.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON—(Hybrid Tea)—Flowers large, saffron yellow, especially beautiful in the bud. A spreading bush, with pointed shining leaves.

ECARLATE—(Hybrid Tea)—A hardy, productive bush that bears small single bright scarlet flowers constantly. For garden decoration, not for cut flowers.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—(Hybrid Tea)—Brilliant crimson, very large double flowers.



Frau Karl Druschki Roses Bordering a Path.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—(Hybrid Perpetual)—Large, snow white flowers, tinged with carmine in the bud. The best white variety.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—(Hybrid Tea)—A beautiful clear permanent crimson-scarlet rose that is a trifle more than semi-double. Its flowers are borne three or four to a stem, opening a few days apart, so that it is not so satisfactory for cutting as some others. But because of its brilliant color, number of flowers, and constancy of bloom from May till frost, it is deservedly prized for garden decoration. The foliage is a dark bronzy-green and abundant, the bush is a free grower and hardy.

KILLARNEY—(Hybrid Tea)—Bright pink, beautiful pointed buds, on tall stiff stems. The full flowers are semi-double.

GRUSS AN AACHEN—(Polyantha)—Blush pink, with salmon shadings. A dwarf variety, with very short stems. An excellent bedding rose.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—(Hybrid Tea)—Beautiful buds; full rounded blooms of pure white or cream, with occasionally a slight blush on the outside. It is a free and constant bloomer with upright strong growth, dark green foliage and is hardy. It is useful as a cut flower and for garden decoration.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL—(Hybrid Tea)—Buds apricot or salmon with a golden sheen; especially beautiful when half open, the fully open flowers that follow being orange-salmon, loose petaled, and graceful. It is a constant bloomer and free flowering. The bushes are upright, well formed, vigorous and hardy with good foliage. It is especially useful for cutting, but also suitable for garden decoration.

OPHELIA—(Hybrid Tea)—A large fully formed blush rose shading to yellow. The foliage is dark green and healthy, the stems long, flowers continuous and abundant. It may possibly be not quite so hardy as the other roses described but is worthy of a place in every garden. It is especially good for cutting.

RADIANCE—(Hybrid Tea)—A clear, silvery pink, double rose of good size, with the outside of the petals a rosy carmine. A handsome rose, excellent for cutting and for garden decoration. It is a free and constant bloomer throughout the season, is a good grower, has healthy foliage, and is hardy. One of the very best.

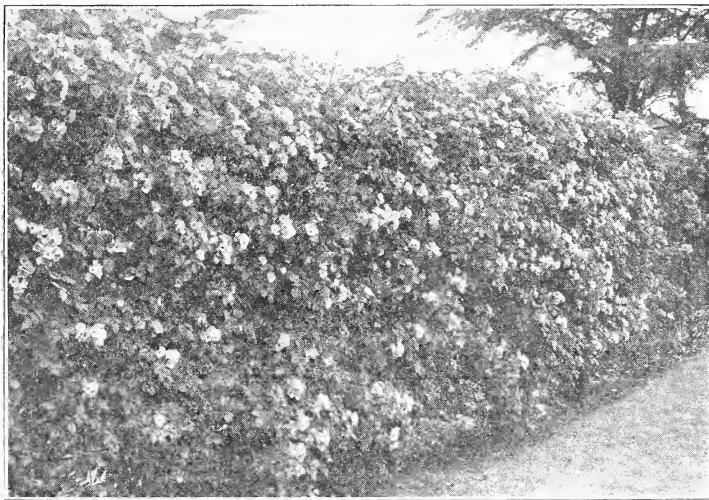
RED RADIANCE—(Hybrid Tea)—A large globular deep red rose that holds its color. It is a free and constant bloomer throughout the season, has dark green healthy foliage, is a strong upright grower and is hardy. One of the best for cutting and bedding, and equal to its worthy parent Radiance.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

For decoration of the home grounds, the Climbing Roses, or Ramblers, as they are often called, may be used for positions where the less vigorous and hardy Bush Roses would be unable to serve. The varieties given below may be used to cover fences, arbors, pergolas, lattice screens, unsightly stumps, for holding the earth on steep banks, etc., as shrubs on the lawn or in the garden or border. All are vigorous and hardy, and bloom—just once—in such profusion as to make in their season as gorgeous a display of flowers as is possible with any ornamental plant.

We are often asked by our friends for Everblooming Climbers, hardy in this climate, and suitable for use as shrubs or vines. Such a plant would indeed be a fine thing, and we do not say that it cannot be produced, but it has not yet been thoroughly worked out by the plant breeders. For the present, perhaps, we had better grow the Climbers and the Everblooming Roses as distinct classes.

Plant breeders have worked with the Climbing Roses with much success, and the result is that now we have them in all the colors possible to the Rose; by a careful selection of varieties a period of nearly two months of lovely bloom may be obtained through a succession of sorts.



American Pillar Roses Covering a Fence.

AMERICAN PILLAR—(Multiflora)—The large single flowers are of a deep pink color, the base of each petal clear white. Thus each blossom, on close inspection, shows a mass of yellow stamens, surrounded by an inner circle of white, and an outer circle of pink. The general effect of the plant while in

full bloom is so gorgeous as to be almost objectionable unless the planting has been skilfully planned to give a proper setting for such a mass of strong color. We have seen it well-placed against a background of Evergreens.

DR. WALTER VAN FLEET—(Hybrid Wichuriana)—This rose appeals to everyone by its perfectly formed, long and pointed buds of soft blush pink, borne on long stiff stems, which open into sweet-scented blush blossoms that may be as much as 4 inches in diameter. It is popular as a cut flower, for which purpose it is best cut in the bud stage. One of the few climbers that blooms early enough to produce a crop of blossoms for Memorial Day. The plant is a strong, vigorous climber, carrying large healthy leaves of a glossy green, that have a decorative value throughout the season.

EXCELSA—(Hybrid Wichuriana)—Bears medium-sized, perfectly double flowers of garnet crimson in large trusses late in the season, carrying its blossoms after most of the climbers are through. The vine is vigorous, healthy, and has an abundant foliage that is resistant to mildew. The flowers are scentless. Particularly good for covering fences, where, in addition to its great ornamental value, it serves the purpose of a defensive hedge. Also very good as a bank cover.

HIAWATHA—(Hybrid Wichuriana)—No Climbing Rose is more brilliant than Hiawatha. The single, crimson flowers, with white centers, are borne in large trusses over a period of about three weeks, and under favorable conditions a few blossoms appear later in the summer months. The foliage is light green, much divided, small, resistant to mildew and other diseases.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—(Hybrid Wichuriana)—Surpasses in brilliancy any other scarlet rose, and the flowers remain in good condition for a long time. It is a vivid scarlet, and the color does not burn or fade. The bush is stiffer than most of the climbers; therefore it may be used for a pillar rose. It does not climb very high. As with American Pillar, a proper background and setting are essential for the best display of its beauty.

SILVER MOON—(Hybrid Wichuriana)—One of the notable achievements of the late Dr. Van Fleet's plant-breeding efforts; a rose that should be in every collection. The long, symmetrical buds open into immense semi-double flowers, sometimes 5 inches in diameter, of a waxy whiteness and deliciously tea scented. In the center of each bloom are bright yellow stamens in profusion. A plant of Silver Moon, full of these blooms showing against a background of glossy green foliage, is an example of chaste beauty not soon forgotten. As cut flowers the blossoms show unusual beauty and substance.

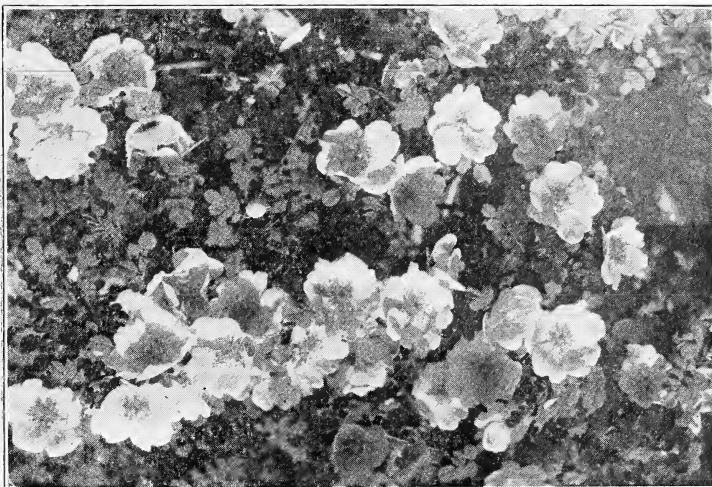
MARY WALLACE—(Hybrid Wichuriana)—A vigorous, healthy pillar rose, with smooth shiny foliage, resistant to mildew. Flowers profusely in June, and under good conditions produces a number of fine buds in summer and fall. The flowers are light pink, semi-double, borne on long stiff stems.

SHRUB ROSES

The following Roses are of a shrub-like nature, requiring much less care and protection than the Everblooming Roses, but they will well repay one for the little space and fertility they require.

HARISON'S YELLOW—(Austrian Briar)—A very thorny bush that grows about five feet high. It has finely divided, fern-like foliage, and early in May blooms with large, fragrant double blossoms of clear sulphur yellow.

HUGONIS—The earliest rose to bloom in spring, often flowering in April. Long, bending sprays of fragrant yellow single blossoms mark it as one of the most decorative of shrubs. Hardy in all Eastern States.



Hugonis Rose Trained on a Trellis.

S. J. GROOTENDORST—(Hybrid Rugosa)—A sturdy bush bearing interesting fuzzy leaves and numerous scentless frilled red small flowers. Will often succeed in a hardy border. It is nearly everblooming under good conditions.

HEDGE PLANTS

Barriers are often needed about the home, either to protect from thoughtless trespassing, to add to the appearance, or to seclude limited areas for special uses. Where year around screening is needed of course an evergreen of sufficient height should be used, but for marking boundaries either evergreens or deciduous plants will answer, although the evergreens are attractive for a longer season than the deciduous plants. Some locations may require a strongly defensive hedge, another slight defensive qualities, while a third location may not require any. Each proposed hedge should be selected with these requirements in mind.

Hedge plants are often planted in a double row with the plants alternating in the two rows but the better practice is probably to set a single row more closely together. In a double row each plant is forced to be one-sided and the tendency may be for the hedge to pull apart while with a single row both sides of the plant can develop and thus balance one another. A hedge with a pointed top is less likely to be broken by heavy snow falls than a flat topped one.

Hedge plants should be set near enough together that the branches interlace when set so that immediate effects will be obtained and injury to the plants by breaking through the hedge will be discouraged. The larger the plants used, the fewer will be required.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

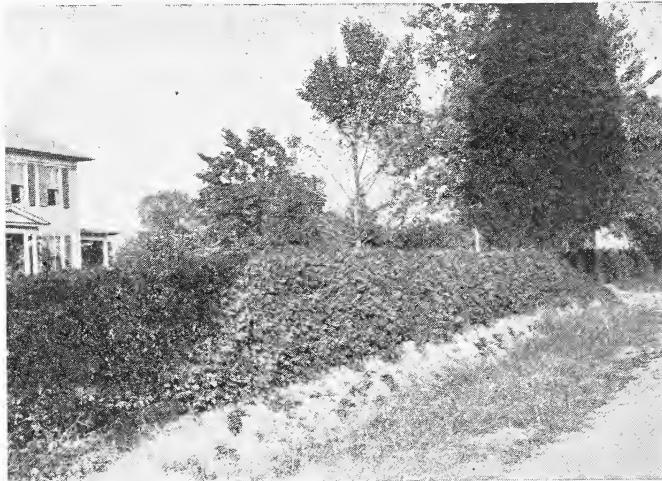
BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S—(*Berberis thunbergi*)—Probably the best hedge plant for this vicinity as it is naturally a compact grower. Its thorns are sufficiently emphatic to demand respect from dogs or poultry, while not so

aggressive as to be a menace to legitimate traffic in its neighborhood. The foliage is small and dark green when mature—the immature foliage much lighter and the growing tips are often bronze, making beautiful contrasts. It bears relatively inconspicuous yellow flowers, followed by bright scarlet berries in abundance, many of which hold until spring. Without pruning it will form a hedge 3 or 4 feet high and as much through of graceful outline or it can be sheared as closely as box or privet and then will form a beautiful compact mass as nearly comparable to box as a deciduous plant can be.

It is a near relative of the barberries that harbor the wheat rust fungus but is apparently free from that trouble and its planting is advocated by those who are trying to eradicate that disease.

PRIVET CALIFORNIA—(*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)—One of the most used hedge plants throughout this section of the country on account of its rapid growth attractive large dark green foliage that is almost evergreen and the amount of pruning it will stand without apparent injury. It will attain a height of more than 15 feet if permitted to grow without pruning but may be kept to a height of 6 inches by pruning every week or ten days, making a compact close hedge if pruned frequently enough. It is liable to be killed to the ground in exceptionally cold winters, but the roots usually survive.

PRIVET, CHINESE—(*Ligustrum sinense*) sometimes called Amoor River privet south is a half evergreen growing to a height of 6 or even 8 feet with slender spreading branches making a much more graceful shrub than California privet. It has white flowers in clusters and blue berries. It is adapted to border planting, specimens and hedging. If sheared several times in summer, a hedge of this plant holds its leaves all winter.



An Arborvitae Hedge.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS

ARBOR-VITAE—(*Thuya occidentalis*)—This native of the eastern United States makes an excellent ornamental hedge with its yellowish-green color given by the foliage and much flattened frond-like branchlets that together form

spray-like masses with distinct upper and lower sides. It responds well to pruning and is suitable for hedges from 18 inches to 20 feet in height.

BOX, DWARF, OR BOX BUSH—(*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*)—Undoubtedly the finest ornamental hedge plant for hedges less than three feet in height. Although it does not afford protection in the manner of Thunberg's Barberry, for example, it should nevertheless be used wherever the most ornamental hedge possible is desired. It is hardy at Washington, and will in a few years make a close, even hedge.

BOX, TREE—(*Buxus sempervirens*)—Box is the aristocrat of hedge plants without exception. It was largely used in southern colonial gardens and is still worthy of the high esteem in which it was then held, and can be successfully grown in Washington and Philadelphia. It is an evergreen with small, very dark green leaves and when not pruned will attain a height of more than 20 feet. It stands pruning exceptionally well. For hedges of three feet or more in height this form should be used.

HEMLOCK—(*Tsuga canadensis*)—A cone-bearing evergreen that stands shearing well and is adapted to the making of hedges 3 or more feet in height. It is irregular, but graceful growing with small dark green foliage. It does well in some shade and requires a soil retentive of moisture.

HOLLY—(*Ilex opaca*)—Is a native evergreen tree that is found near the coast from Long Island southward and makes a splendid defensive ornamental hedge as its stiff branches and tough, prickly leaves resent trespass most effectively. It is of slow growth but extremely showy. The pistillate plants bear small, scarlet berries in abundance, but a closely trimmed hedge is not likely to be so fruitful as a specimen plant.

EVERGREEN SCREEN PLANTS

RED CEDAR—(*Juniperus virginiana*)—A handsome, compact, useful, native evergreen that is outlawed in the apple growing sections of Virginia because it is easier to cut the trees than to remove the cedar apple that is one stage of the cedar rust fungus of the apple. It is bluish green with a tendency to become somewhat bronzy before spring, especially if not frequently pruned. It stands shearing admirably and with care a hedge can be developed with the foliage down to the ground, although if not trained it will form a short trunk that is usually objectionable in a hedge. It will attain a height of 40 feet and more under favorable conditions.

PINE, SCOTCH—(*Pinus sylvestris*)—A tall tree of rapid growth and rugged, picturesque appearance. It is better adapted to poor or dry soils than other evergreens. It can even be pruned, if the pruning is done every year, and therefore the cutting is only moderate each time.

PINE, WHITE—(*Pinus strobus*)—One of the finest of our American plants and adapted to large hedges and screens. It stands pruning reasonably well, but on account of the character of its growth, it is not suitable for low hedges. Its foliage is long, bluish-green needles.

SPRUCE, NORWAY—(*Picea abies*)—One of the most commonly used evergreens for windbreaks and tall screens on account of its reasonable first cost, its dense, compact growth and good green winter color, and the toughness of the wood, which makes it resist breakage. Sometimes an attempt is made to hold Norway Spruce down to hedge size by pruning, but this we do not advise. Plenty of space for expansion in all directions, and a sunny location are practically necessary to this plant.

STOCK AND PRICE LIST

Spring, 1930.

STABLER NURSERY

Specimen Growers.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

Each

Beech, American; <i>Fagus ferruginea.</i>		
	6 ft.	\$2.75
Birch, White; <i>Betula alba.</i>		
	8 ft.	2.00
Dogwood, White Flowering; <i>Cornus florida</i>		
	6 ft.	3.00
	5 ft.	2.50
	4 ft.	2.00
	3 ft.	1.00
	2 ft.	.50
Dogwood, Red Flowering; <i>C. f. rubra.</i>		
	4 ft.	5.00
	3 ft.	4.50
	2 ft.	2.50
	18 in.	1.50
Elm, American; <i>Ulmus americana.</i>		
	10 ft.	2.50
	8 ft.	2.00
	6 ft.	1.50
Elm, Chinese; <i>Ulmus pumila.</i>		
	6 ft.	1.50
	5 ft.	1.25
Gum, Sweet; <i>Liquidambar styraciflua.</i>		
	10 ft.	4.00

		Each
Gum, Sweet; (Continued)		
	8 ft.	\$3.00
	6 ft.	2.00
Horse-Chestnut; <i>Aesculus hippocastanum.</i>		
	8 ft.	3.00
Linden, American; <i>Tilia americana.</i>		
	12 ft.	3.00
	10 ft.	2.50
	8 ft.	2.00
	6 ft.	1.50
Maple, Japanese Redleaf.		
(See under Deciduous Shrubs)		
Maple, Red or Scarlet; <i>Acer rubrum.</i>		
	12 ft.	3.00
	10 ft.	2.50
	8 ft.	2.00
Maple, Norway; <i>A. platanoides.</i>		
	10 ft.	2.50
	8 ft.	2.00
	6 ft.	1.50
Maple, Schwedler's; <i>A. p. Schwedleri.</i>		
	4 ft.	2.00
Maple, Sugar; <i>A. saccarum.</i>		
	6 ft.	1.50
Oak, Pin; <i>Quercus palustris.</i>		
	8 ft.	2.50
	6 ft.	2.00
Oak, Red; <i>Q. rubra.</i>		
	12 ft.	4.00
	10 ft.	3.50
	6 ft.	2.00
Oak, Scarlet; <i>Q. coccinea.</i>		
	8 ft.	2.50
	6 ft.	2.00
Oak, White; <i>Q. alba.</i>		
	6 ft.	2.00
	5 ft.	1.50

Oak, Willow; <i>Quercus phellos</i> .	Each
6 ft.	\$2.00
5 ft.	1.50
Plane, London; <i>Platanus acerifolia</i> .	
8 ft.	2.50
Plane, (Sycamore); <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> .	
8 ft.	2.50
Poplar, Lombardy; <i>Populus nigra italica</i> .	
10 ft.	1.00
8 ft.	.75
6 ft.	.50
Walnut, Stabler Black; <i>Juglans nigra</i> .	
6 ft.	6.00
5 ft.	5.00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	4.00
4 ft.	3.00
Willow, Solomons; <i>Salix salamoni</i> i.	
One year plants, 6 ft.	.50
4 ft.	.30

EVERGREENS.

In comparing the prices of various growers, we urge that buyers of Evergreens investigate as to quality also. The specimens offered here all have compact symmetrical tops, of the best type for the variety, and have been transplanted, in the nursery, at least once in the past two years. Each carries with it an excellent ball of earth on the roots, which makes it heavier to move, but helps greatly to insure success to the planter.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Each

Arborvitae, American; <i>Thuja occidentalis.</i>		
7 ft.		\$7.00
6 ft.		6.00
5 ft.		5.00
4 ft.		3.75
3½ ft.		3.25
2 ft.		1.50
Arborvitae, Erect; <i>T. o. pyramidalis.</i>		
6 ft.		6.50
5 ft.		5.00
4 ft.		4.00
3 ft.		3.00
Arborvitae, Compact; <i>T. o. compacta.</i>		
3 ft.		4.00
2½ ft.		3.50
2 ft.		2.50
1 ½ ft.		1.50
Arborvitae, Tom Thumb; <i>T. o. ellwangeriana.</i>		
2 ft.		2.00
Arborvitae, Chinese; <i>T. orientalis.</i>		
2 ft.		.75
1½ ft.		.50
Arborvitae, Chinese Compact; <i>T. or. var.</i>		
4 ft.		10.00
2½ ft.		3.50
2 ft.		2.50
Cedar, Red; (See under Junipers).		
Cypress, Japanese (Called Retinosporas)		
Blue C.; <i>Chamaecyparis squarrosa</i>		
6 ft.		10.00
5 ft.		7.50
4 ft.		5.00
3 ft.		3.75
2 ft.		2.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS (Continued)
Each

Cypress, Japanese; (Called Retinosporas).		
Plumed Cypress; <i>C. pisifera plumosa.</i>		
7 ft.	\$10.00	
6 ft.	7.50	
5 ft.	6.00	
4 ft.	5.00	
3 ft.	3.50	
2 ft.	2.00	
Golden Plumed C.; <i>C. p. p. aurea.</i>		
3½ ft.	5.00	
3 ft.	4.50	
2½ ft.	3.50	
2 ft.	2.00	
Golden Dwarf C.; <i>C. p. p. a. nana.</i>		
1½ ft.	3.00	
1 ft.	1.75	
Sawara C.; <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera.</i>		
2½ ft.	2.25	
2 ft.	1.75	
Golden Sawara C.; <i>C. p. aurea.</i>		
6 ft.	7.50	
5 ft.	6.25	
4 ft.	5.00	
3 ft.	3.50	
2 ft.	2.00	
Threadbranched C; <i>C. p. filifera.</i>		
1½ ft.	3.00	
Fir, Fraser's Balsam; <i>Abies fraseri</i>		
3 ft.	4.00	
2 ft.	3.00	
Hemlock; <i>Tsuga canadensis.</i>		
5 ft.	6.25	
4 ft.	5.00	
3 ft.	4.00	

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS (Continued)

Each

Hemlock (Continued).

2½ ft.	\$3.50
2 ft.	2.00
1½ ft.	1.50

Juniper, Canadian; *Juniperus canadensis*.

Width 5 ft.	10.00
4 ft.	7.50
3½ ft.	5.00
3 ft.	3.50
2 ft.	2.00

Juniper (Redcedar); *J. virginiana*.

8 ft.	8.00
7 ft.	7.00
6 ft.	5.50
5 ft.	3.75
4 ft.	3.00
3 ft.	1.75
2 ft.	1.00

Juniper, Pfitzer's; *J. Chinensis* var.

Width 3 ft.	4.50
2½ ft.	3.75
2 ft.	3.00
1½ ft.	2.25

Juniper, Savin; *J. sabina*.

Width 3 ft.	4.50
2½ ft.	3.75
2 ft.	3.00
1½ ft.	2.00

Juniper, European; *J. communis*.

Grown from Seedlings 5½ ft.	6.00
5 ft.	5.00
4 ft.	4.00

Juniper, Blue ; *J. communis* var.

Grown from Cuttings 2½ ft.	2.50
2 ft.	2.00
1 ft.	.75

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS (Continued)

Each

Pine, Austrian; <i>Pinus nigra</i> .		
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$1.50
	1 ft.	.75
Pine, Loblolly; <i>Pinus taeda</i> .		
	5 ft.	2.50
	4 ft.	2.00
	3 ft.	1.50
Pine, Scotch; <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .		
	2 ft.	1.75
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.00
Pine, White; <i>Pinus strobus</i> .		
	6 ft.	6.00
	5 ft.	4.00
	4 ft.	3.00
	3 ft.	2.00
	2 ft.	1.00
Spruce, Colorado Green; <i>Picea pungens</i> .		
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	6.00
	3 ft.	5.00
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	4.00
	2 ft.	3.00
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2.00
Spruce, Colorado Blue; <i>P. pungens glauca</i> .		
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	7.50
	2 ft.	5.50
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2.25
Spruce, Koster's Blue; <i>P. p. kosteriana</i> .		
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	50.00
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	30.00
Spruce, Douglass'; <i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i> .		
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.00
Spruce, White; <i>Picea canadensis</i> .		
	2 ft.	1.50
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.75

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

Each

Arbutus Bush; *Abelia grandiflora*.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$0.75
1 ft.	.50

Andromeda; *Leucothoe catesbaei*.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.75
1 ft.	1.50

Box, Dwarf or Bush; *Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*.

10 in.	1.00
6 in.	.45
4 in.	.25

2-yr. plants, not balled, .15

Box, Common or Tree; *B. sempervirens*.

2 ft.	3.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2.50
15 in.	1.50
12 in.	1.25
10 in.	1.00
6 in.	.40

2-yr. plants, not balled, .15

Holly, American; *Ilex opaca*.

Please Note:-

Ungrafted Hollies vary greatly in berry bearing habits and in beauty of foliage --- in fact, our tests have shown that less than one seedling in each hundred will be of superior ornamental value and hardiness.

Therefore we have propagated, and now offer our customers, two grafted varieties of outstanding merit. But staminate trees that will never bear berries can be furnished on special quotation if requested.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

Each

Holly, Collier; <i>Ilex opaca</i> variety.		
4 ft.	\$8.00	
2½ ft.	5.00	
2 ft.	4.00	
1½ ft.	3.00	
1 ft.	1.50	
Holly, Wooster; <i>Ilex opaca</i> var.		
3 ft.	6.00	
2 ft.	4.00	
1½ ft.	3.00	
1 ft.	1.50	
Magnolia <i>grandiflora</i> .		
5 ft.	5.00	
4 ft.	4.00	
2 ft.	2.00	
Mountain Laurel; <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> .		
4 ft.	4.50	
3 ft.	3.50	
2 ft.	2.50	
1 ft.	.75	
Privet, Waxleaf; <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> .		
2 ft.	2.00	
1½ ft.	1.25	
Rosebay; <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> .		
Please Note:-		
Rhododendron, Laurel, and Andromeda must be planted in an acid soil, preferably in a situation shaded from the morning sun		
4 ft.	4.00	
3 ft.	3.00	
2½ ft.	2.50	
2 ft.	2.00	
1½ ft.	1.50	

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Each

Acacia, Rose; <i>Robinia hispida</i> .		
	1½ ft.	\$0.75
	1 ft.	.40
Almond, Double Flowering; <i>Amygdalus nana</i> .		
	3 ft.	.75
	2½ ft.	.50
	2 ft.	.40
Barberry, Japanese; <i>Berberis thunbergi</i> .		
	1½ ft.	.25
	1 ft.	.15

(For quantity prices see Hedge Plants)

Butterfly Bush; <i>Buddleia davidi</i> .		
	3 ft.	.50
	2 ft.	.35

Crape Myrtle; *Lagerstroemia indica*.

Please Note:-

Crape Myrtle does not become hardy for this climate until it is about four years old. Requires winter protection, and should not be planted in soil that is ever too wet.

Pink, White, and Purple varieties:
Two years old, 2 ft. 1.00

Red variety,
Two years old, 2 ft. 1.25

Callicarpa purpurea.
2 ft. .50

Clethra alnifolia.
2 ft. .50
1½ ft. .40

Dogwood, Flowering; *Cornus florida*.
(See under Trees, Page 1.)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (Continued)

Each

Dogwood; Red Osier; <i>Cornus alba</i> .		
	2 ft.	\$0.25
	1½ ft.	.20
Forsythia, Golden Bell; <i>Forsythia fortunei</i> .		
	2 ft.	.35
Fringe Tree; <i>Chionanthus virginica</i> .		
	2 ft.	.85
Hydrangea, Snowhill; <i>H. arborescens</i> .		
Clumps,	1½ ft.	.75
Plants,	1½ ft.	.40
Hydrangea, Fall Blooming; <i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i> .		
	3 ft.	1.00
	2 ft.	.75
	1½ ft.	.30
Maple, Japanese Bloodleaf; <i>Acer palmatum atropurpureum</i> .		
Grafted specimens,	1½ ft.	5.00
	15 in.	3.50
	1 ft.	2.50
Quince, Japanese; <i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> .		
	2 ft.	.60
	1½ ft.	.50
Spiraea, Dwarf Pink; <i>S. Anthony Waterer</i> .		
Clumps,	1½ ft.	.50
Spiraea, Thunberg's; <i>S. thunbergi</i> .		
	1½ ft.	.50
Spiraea vanhouttei.		
	2 ft.	.50
	1½ ft.	.30
Weigela, Pink; <i>Weigela rosea</i> .		
	2 ft.	.75
Weigela Eva Rathke.		
	2 ft.	.80

EVERBLOOMING BUSH ROSES

Each

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS -- A vigorous, large-flowered, semi-double Hybrid Tea. Flaming scarlet.	\$0.90
COLUMBIA -- H. T. Bright pink. Subject to sunburn if planted in dry soil.	.75
DOUBLE WHITE KILLARNEY -- White; very pleasant fragrance. H. T.	1.00
DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON -- H. T. A vigorous and productive bush, that bears large yellow buds, opening into semi-double blooms.	1.00
ECARLATE -- H. T. A hardy bush that bears numerous scarlet flowers constantly. For garden decoration, not for cut flowers.	.90
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY -- H. T. Brilliant crimson, very large, double.	1.00
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI -- Hybrid Per- petual. Large, snow-white blooms	.75
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ -- A very vigorous and productive crimson Hybrid Tea	.60
KILLARNEY -- H. T. Bright Pink, with tall stiff thorny stems.	.90
GRUSS AN AACHEN -- Polyantha. Blush pink, with very short stems.	
A good dwarf bedding variety.	1.00
KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA --- H. T. Excellent ivory-white variety.	1.00
OPHELIA -- H. T. Shapely blush buds borne on long, stiff, smooth stems. One of the best for cut flowers.	1.00

EVERBLOOMING BUSH ROSES (Continued)

Each

RADIANCE -- H. T. Large, double, tulip-like flowers of bright pink. Fragrant. More largely planted, and more generally successful, than any other variety. \$0.90

RED RADIANCE -- H. T. Differs from Radiance in color only. Large flowers of good lasting red color are produced freely from May until frost.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Each

AMERICAN PILLAR -- Pink, with white center. \$0.75
DR. VAN FLEET -- Flesh pink. .75
EXCELSA -- Crimson, blooms late. .40
MARY WALLACE -- Pink, pillar rose. .75
PAUL'S SCARLET -- Flaming scarlet. .75
SILVER MOON -- White, yellow heart .75
ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN -- Bright pink. .60

SHRUB ROSES

Each

HARISON'S YELLOW -- Double yellow. .75
HUGONIS -- Single yellow, early. .75
S. J. GROOTENDORST -- Frilled red, nearly everblooming. .75

HEDGE PLANTS

Please Note:- The dimensions of Hedge Plants are given by both height, and the spacing recommended for single-line planting under most conditions. To compute the number of plants needed for any particular hedge, find out the length of the proposed hedge in inches, and then divide by the spacing of the plant to be used. Thus, if a hedge is desired of Barberry, to be eighteen inches high when planted, and fifty feet long, then forty 18-inch Barberry are needed, if spaced 15 inches.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

	Height in.	Space in.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Barberry, Japanese,	12	12	\$1.50	\$10.00
	18	15	2.50	15.00
Privet, California,	12	6	.50	4.00
	18	8	.75	5.00
	24	10	1.00	7.50

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS

	Height in.	Space in.	Per 10	Per 100
Arborvitae, American, B. & B.	12	18	6.00	50.00
Fir, Fraser's, B. & B.	12	18	14.00	
	18	18	20.00	

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS (Continued)

Height Space Per Per
in. in. 10. 100.

Hemlock,				
Canadian, B. & B.	12	18	\$12.00	\$100.00
	18	24	16.00	125.00
	24	24	30.00	225.00
	36	30	45.00	350.00
Box, Dwarf, balled.				
	3	4	2.00	12.00
	4	4	4.00	35.00
Box, Tree, balled				
	4	6	2.00	12.00
	6	8	4.00	35.00
B. & B.	8	8	5.00	40.00
	10	10	8.00	70.00
Privet, Waxleaf.	12	12	7.50	

EVERGREEN SCREEN PLANTS

Height Space Per Per
ft. ft. 10 100

Juniper, European Upright, B. & B.				
	1	1	\$5.00	
	1½	1	10.00	
	2	1½	15.00	
	2½	2	20.00	
Pine, Loblolly, B. & B.				
	3	6	15.00	
	4	6	20.00	
	5	6	25.00	
Pine, Scotch, B. & B.				
	1	2	5.00	
	1½	3	10.00	
	2	3	17.50	
Pine, White, B. & B.				
	3	6	20.00	
	4	6	30.00	

EVERGREEN SCREEN PLANTS (Continued)

Height Space Per Per
ft. ft. 10. 100.

Spruce, Norway, B. & B.

1	2	\$5.00	\$45.00
1½	3	10.00	90.00
2	3	15.00	125.00
3	4	25.00	200.00
4	4	35.00	

Note:- Norway Spruce makes an excellent Christmas Tree. We can, in season, supply them in any quantity, cut, at about half the above rates. Get our prices, whether you can use one or a carload.

Redcedar, B. & B.

1	1	5.00	40.00
1½	1	7.50	60.00
2	1½	10.00	90.00

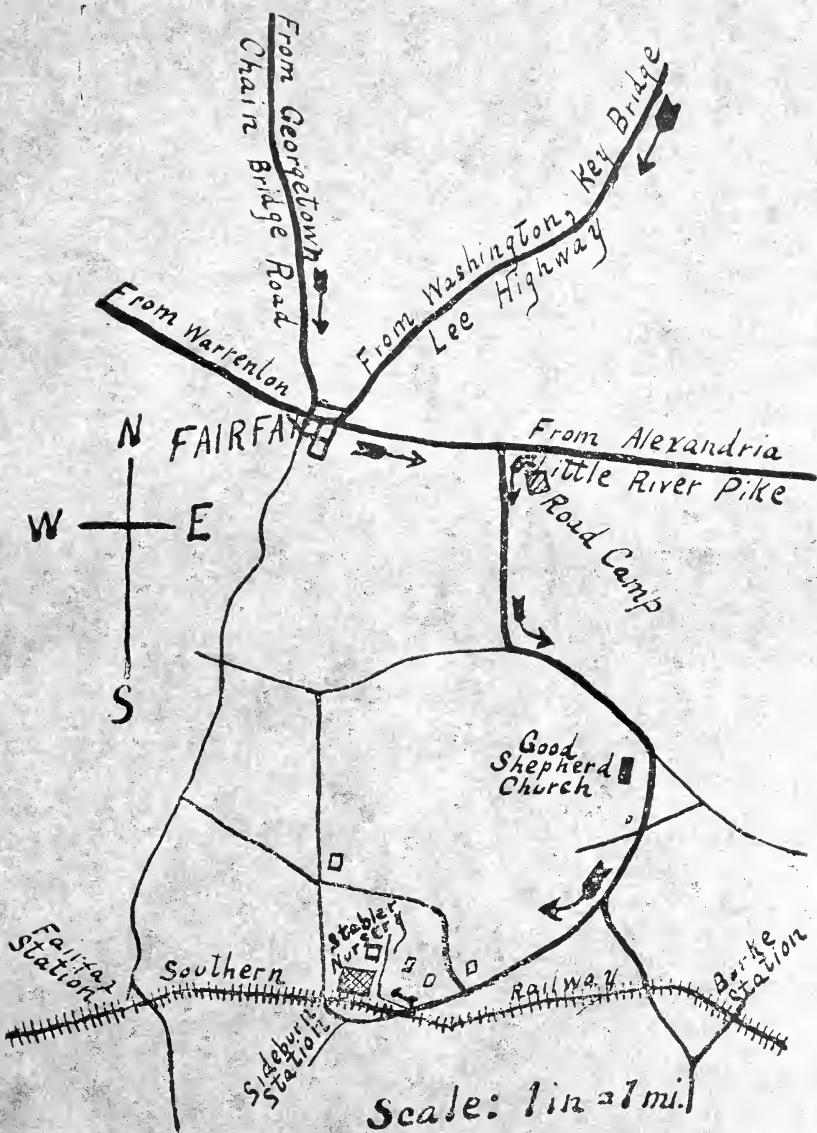
LIVING CHRISTMAS TREES

Each

Please Note:-

It is a splendid idea to have the Christmas Tree planted permanently on the lawn. But only nursery-grown evergreens of "Specimen" quality should be so used. We are prepared to give special service in case larger trees are desired than those quoted in the lists above.

Norway Spruce, B. & B.	4 ft.	\$4.00
Colorado Spruce, B. & B.	4 ft.	6.00
Redcedar, B. & B.	8 ft.	8.00



Economic and Systematic Botany
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Leucospermum

